

VIOLENT

Scenes Between Russian and British Ministers.

TSUNG LI YAMEN HELD UP

By M. Pavlov and Sir Claude McDonald Kicks.

WARSHIPS AT WEI-HAI-WEI

Not Meant For Russia But For Effect on China—Another Side to These War Stories.

London, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, and M. Pavlov, the Russian charge d'affaires, owing to the letters commanding the Tsung Li Yamen to revoke its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pan of the czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavlov, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests. 'The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei Hai Wei and Choo Foo. Extreme activity prevails at Port Arthur."

"The action of the Russians at New Chang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force, whether they build the Tien-Tsin railway or not."

BUT IT'S ENGLAND VS. CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The situation has become acute. The relations between the Tsung Li Yamen and Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude McDonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli."

"In support of Sir Claude McDonald, the fleet has been concentrated at Wei Hai Wei and Hankow and all the warships under 1,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yangtze river. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial. Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of the open door, substituting for it a policy of spheres of influence. Diplomatic conferences have been of constant occurrence in the last few days. Lord Salisbury in the event of a rupture with Russia, would be interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's sphere of influence."

"In the same instrument, whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is required to acknowledge the paramountcy of Great Britain in the Yangtze valley and guarantee that our territorial requirements shall permanently be respected. Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the New Chwang railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Peking-Hankow railway. The negotiations are confined to Peking. The British ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Peking are in close communication."

FRENCH FAIRY STORIES.

The London correspondent of the Paris Patrie informs his paper that the special mission of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Bessford to China, in the interests of British commerce, includes the "conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan by the terms of which, in case of complications with Russia, Japan undertakes to invade Korea, and to place the Japanese fleet at the disposal of the British admiral."

According to the same most questionable authority, Lord Bessford has been "furnished with the means of a large number of the downfall of Prince Li Hung Chang, and also is a bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Dowager of China."

All this is regarded in London as utterly impossible, but it is a fair sample of the fairy tales now in circulation regarding movements in the Far East.

SCARE STORIES DENIED.

London, Aug. 26.—With reference to the dispatch sent from Shanghai yesterday to a local news agency asserting that the entire available British fleet in Chinese waters had arrived at Wei Hai Wei to support the demands of the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude McDonald, the admiralty explained that no special surveillance whatever is attached to the movement.

The squadrons left Wei Hai Wei on July 22 on the annual cruise, calling at Port Hamilton, in the Straits of Korea, and at several Japanese ports. They then return to Wei Hai Wei in the ordinary course.

London, Aug. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, in accord with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions and England gets concessions in other directions.

"The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory. The Russian concessions fully measured England's wishes."

London, Aug. 27.—All the information obtainable tends to show that the dispatch sent here from New York confirming yesterday's cablegram that England has been preparing for a naval demonstration in the event of grave Anglo-Russian complications, is merely gossip.

The London newspapers and diplomats ridicule the statements made, and say that apparently there is no specific Anglo-Russian issue at present on which military and naval demonstrations such as mentioned could be based.

AMERICANS IN DANGER.

London, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent telegraphs:

"The British consul at Kiang Chou Hain has asked the American consul at Canton to urge the viceroy to send soldiers to Nodda, near Hoi How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives to Nodda, and need the protection of the consul."

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And Agrees With Sherman That War is Hell.

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A cablegram was read from the Austrian peace society which read:

"Bless your work."

At the business session the election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, and seventy-five vice presidents in various parts of the United States and Europe.

Secretary, Charles H. Hastings, Philadelphia.

Three corresponding secretaries: Belva A. Lockwood, Washington; C. V. M. Clarke, Ogden, Utah; Herbert W. Rathbone, of Myrtle.

Committee appointed yesterday reported ten resolutions, the substance of which was as follows: That they were thankful that the war was over; that they were convinced that the late hostilities had demonstrated the incompatibility of war; that General Sherman was right when he said "War is hell"; and that humanity demands that reason and arbitration be substituted for the military system.

They were also convinced that war breeds national insanity; that war was the enemy of the poor, and that war for conquest means imperialism.

BUSINESS AT MANILA

Is Settling Into Shape, and Sanitation Keeps Pace.

London, Aug. 26.—The correspondent of the Times at Manila, telegraphed Friday says:

"The military division is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed. The waterworks is in operation and the Pasig river is open. Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the city, which is crowded with prisoners. The absence of filth, and the absence of Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only seventeen deaths from illness since landing. Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 100,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, with nearly 150,000 prisoners."

"The insurgents recently dispatched an armed steamer with 50 soldiers on board for an unknown destination. Consequently, coastwise steamers manned by Spanish sailors were afraid to venture until assured of the protection of the American fleet."

"It is impossible to obtain information from the interior, except along the railways, where everything is quiet. The rumors concerning insurgent activity in the southern part of the island are credited here."

"Six hundred prisoners, including one hundred and ten prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hong Kong in charge of the official column as soon as the transport can be procured."

"There is practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the establishment of Spanish sovereignty as possible."

Hong Kong, Aug. 26.—Merchants here express the hope that the United States government will soon appoint an experienced business man to arrange a tariff for Manila, and thus remove the dissatisfaction which exists over the retention of the Spanish tariff.

The family of Senor Cortez, one of the wealthiest Filipinos, will return to Manila tomorrow and the family will arrive to recover his property there, which was confiscated by the Spanish, owing to the debt which he is alleged to have given to Aguinaldo. Senor Cortez assured President McKinley of his allegiance to America through Consul General Willson on May 3, and he now trusts that the Americans to recover all his property.

He says that the family mansion is occupied by the Spanish commanders and denies that he gave aid, as alleged, to Aguinaldo.

SCHLEY IN WASHINGTON

Receives an Ovation and Reports in Person to the President.

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Everybody joined in the shouting and the depot after crowded about the admiral and his wife, who were escorted to a hotel. At the gates the crowd increased and amid cheering cheers the admiral and his wife, the former with his bat, passed through two solid lines of people. A lieutenant and squad of police with difficulty cleared a passage way to the carriage which was in waiting.

Through a mass of vehicles that had been drawn up by curious drivers, the admiral pulled into Pennsylvania avenue and proceeded directly to the Shoreham hotel. There were groups of cheerers all the way and a cavalcade of cyclists formed a volunteer escort.

The admiral stayed only a few minutes at the hotel and then drove over to the navy department, where, without any preliminary, he reported directly to Acting

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